

INTIMATIONS

VICTOR RECORDS.

THE

RECORDS OF QUALITY.

LARGE SHIPMENT JUST RECEIVED.

Give us a call and make your selection.

MOUTRIE'S

VICTOR AGENTS.

B.V.D. UNDERVESTS, DRAWERS SLEEPING SUITS UNION SUITS

Go to business keen and cool in

Loose-Fitting
B.V.D.
(Trade Mark)

These zephyr weight Coat Cut Undervests and Knee Length Drawers fit easily and perfectly. Every stitch is stout enough to withstand any reasonable strain. Truly, the best value in underwear.



Obtainable at

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE 39.

[103]

No. 10
SCOTCH

JAMES WATSON & CO., LTD., DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

WHY SHOULD ONE DRINK No. 10 WHISKY?

BECAUSE ONE OUGHT.

DONNELLY & WHYTE,

SOLE AGENTS.

TELEPHONE No. 626.

[95]

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S



Known as the

"OLD
SQUARE"

WHISKY.

ESTABLISHED

1745.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG,
AND SOUTH CHINA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SKIN TROUBLE BURNT LIKE FIRE

Itched Very Bad. Could Not
Sleep. Very Uncomfortable.

HEALED BY CUTICURA

"The trouble began on my arms like small ringworms and spread to my elbows and wrists. It was very uncomfortable. The itching was very bad at night and they burnt like fire. I could not sleep with them when I got warm."
"As I had sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, as I was using Cuticura Soap at the time. Before I had finished the sample I found relief so I bought a box of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. (Signed) Mrs. H. Brader, Grimsley Grove, Manby Rd., Louth, Lincs., Eng., January 23, 1916."
Sample Each Free by Post
With 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card: F. Newberry & Sons, 27, Charterhouse St., London. Sold throughout the world.
36-25

FORTHCOMING EVENTS:

Saturday, 15th Sept. —
3.45 p.m. — Fourth Gymkhana Meeting at Race Course, Happy Valley.
Saturday, 29th Sept. —
Night-Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

UNTRAINING THE ARMY.

ONE SOLUTION OF A PRESSING PROBLEM.

No, sir, I am not a Pacifist," remarked the Respectable Gentleman sitting opposite to me in the train.

"I am not a Pacifist," he repeated, before I could reply: "but I am proud to inform you that I am peculiarly interested in the early conclusion of peace. As founder and first President of the National Institute for Untraining the British Soldier, you will understand that I anticipate the cessation of hostilities with some eagerness. I shall then see my labours begin to bear fruit."

"What labours?" I asked.
"For the systematic untraining of soldiers back from the front," said my friend. "Has it not occurred to you that one of the greatest problems of demobilization arises from the fact that our soldiers will have become quite untrained by their campaigning experiences for the ordinary amenities of civilian life? It has occurred to you? Very well, then. This is where I come in. Every soldier on receiving his discharge will be drafted into my Institute to undergo a special course of untraining."

"And what sort of course do you propose to put him through?"
"The first thing, obviously, is to accustom the poor fellow to sleeping under a roof. I had thought of requisitioning Hyde Park for this part of the untraining, but, fortunately, we have secured a building for my Institute which has large grounds attached that will be ample for the purpose."

"For the first week of his course every soldier will have his bed made up on the ground in the open air. Members of the night staff of the Institute will be in attendance, and a specially-prepared roof will be held over each man while he slumbers. These roofs are in seven graduated sizes. The smallest size will be used to initiate the soldier, a larger one being used each successive night until at the end of a week the soldier will no longer find the presence of a roof over his head affects him with insomnia."

"He will also by that time be inured to all the nocturnal distractions of civilian life. Among other things I have secured a large consignment of cats, and by dint of an ingenious contrivance, embracing a brazier and a kettle of boiling water, I anticipate being able to elicit a sustained concert of caterwauls which should have a very bracing effect on the nerves."

"The next step will be to instil a spirit of gallantry into the men."
"Well, of all the bluffs —" I protested.

"You are hasty," said the Respectable Gentleman, reprovingly: "I do not misunderstand me. I am not suggesting that our soldiers are lacking in gallantry on the field of battle. But the more gallant they have been in one sense, the less gallant they have necessarily become in another. It is a question of the agent put on the word. We shall requisition female officials of various kinds, and by harnessing the men to these in suitable manner that they cannot escape their class company, and by requiring them at the same time to carry in dainty fashion cloaks, umbrellas, vanity bags and such objects, we shall gradually wean our brave boys from their wild and uncouth ways, and accustom them to urbane association with the opposite sex. As before, we shall proceed by stages. A soldier will begin with a mere sculptured torso, being promoted presently to perhaps the Venus of Milo (of course suitably draped), and later on receiving an introduction to more modern feminine society in the shape of a really chic and winning lust from a fashionable dressmaker's window."

"After that it will be comparatively easy to revive the married soldier's domestic instincts. By a happy inspiration advantage will be taken of the sentry-go habit which all soldiers will have acquired. A strip of carpet will be laid on the floor, flanked by a bedstead, cradle, and other familiar 'properties,' and the soldier will be required to do two hours' sentry duty on this. In place of rifle with fixed bayonet he will be armed with more 'properties' doing duty for infant and bottle, and to help the illusion he will don a nightshirt over his khaki tunic."

"This preliminary duty will prepare him for a severer ordeal. He will now be blindfolded, and his ears will be gradually familiarized with the ordinary sounds of domestic life. Several babies, with exceptionally sturdy lungs, have been adopted by the Institute, and these will be operated upon with pins in the soldier's presence. Older children will also be employed, and we anticipate no difficulty in getting boys sent to us for the free earnings which we shall conduct daily. An expensive item will be the large amount of crockery which will have to be smashed for each soldier, but it is felt that a sound so inseparably associated with domestic bliss cannot possibly be omitted."

"And do you suppose the men will submit to this?" I asked.

"My dear sir, what a question! You must remember these soldiers will preserve a sense of discipline."

"With the instinct for domesticity restored, we turn our attention to the amenities of business life. Of these there can be none more difficult for the soldier to acquire than the quick-lunch habit. In this connection a very ingenious apparatus has been perfected. Fortified by suitable *aperitifs* the soldier will be required to stand in a small sentry-box, with a railed-off portion of table before him. At the sound of the bugle his lunch will begin to travel towards him; and it will be for him to get what meal he can as it flies past him. We expect very good results from this."

"At this moment the train stopped at a station. My companion prepared to get out. From the platform he spoke again.

"My Institute is here," he observed. "If you would care to come with me I should be delighted."

I excused myself politely, but looked with interest at the building to which he pointed. An inscription over the main gateway caught my eye, but just as I was deciphering it the guard blew his whistle and distracted me. I read only one word, which was asylum.

Then the train moved on.—Strand Magazine

WILL AUSTRIA COLLAPSE?

IV.—GERMANS AND SLAVS.

[By Dr. E. J. DILLON.]

Even in the Reichsrath speech is not wholly free, and a serious demand for the disruption of the monarchy by the Slav leaders was, therefore, unthinkable. But short of that they clamoured for everything that their peoples have for ages been yearning for and striving after. The Czechs and Slovaks, who are all contained within the empire of the Habsburgs and have no independent State outside it to be annexed by, asked to be emancipated from the German yoke, and to be allowed to shape their own destinies under the wings of the Habsburgs. What the satisfaction of this demand would involve is thoroughly realised only by the Germans of Bohemia. For Bohemia is an Austrian Ulster, whose two mutually hostile races live side by side, and whom it is almost impossible to sunder territorially except by forcibly removing one or other from the country. No wonder the German deputy Lodgman declared that the Czech question is become a general Austrian problem. He characterised the intended attitude of the German Parliamentary party thus: "We shall serve at one and the same time the State, ourselves, the Germans of Austria—and likewise all the Germans of Europe."

Against this open challenge the Czechs reacted in a public declaration of their standpoint, which the Premier vainly endeavoured to dissuade them from promulgating. "The delegates of the Czech people," this declaration runs, "are fully convinced that the present dualist form of the monarchy has created, to the detriment of their common interests, master-peoples and vassal-peoples, and that for the abolition of all national privileges and the safeguarding of general progress, it is become indispensable to transform the monarchy into a federal State, composed of national States, free and equal." Another deputy, M. Kalina, announced the resolve of the Czech people to attain their liberty and independence.

The Ukrainians or Ruthenians protested against the unjust system of administration in Galicia and against further constitutional union with Poland. The southern Slavs called for the amalgamation of all territories inhabited by Slovenes, Croats, and Serbs in an independent State organism. The Pan-German reply was that it must be accomplished by the peaceful means of parliamentarianism and absolutism which enabled the dynasty to rule the State for over half a century is now admittedly scrapped. The Austrian Premier, Dr. von Seidler, in his recent speech to the Constitutional Committee, admits this, and regrets that "all past endeavours to carry through satisfactorily the principle embodied in the constitution of equal rights for all nationalities have been fruitless. Something wholly new must be devised, and the only way of devising the new constitution is by taking account of the wishes of the peoples who refuse to subject their nationality to an artificial entity called a State. In other words, Austria as at present organised has lost her raison d'être."

The temper of those peoples is manifest in the action and inaction of their soldiers. When the war broke out the Austrian army was a compact organisation. The Chief of the General Staff, Baron Konrad von Hotzendorff—a general who is also a statesman—asked me to visit various military centres in order to convey myself of the essential unity of the forces. But there was no need. I knew that they did not reflect the differences of their respective nations; but to-day it is otherwise. Already the Slav soldiers have ceased to feel themselves Austrians. They are no longer mere military units responsive to the fiat of an Austrian or of Bohemian, of Poland, of Italy, of the Serbian nation, and they behave accordingly. Thus, Brusiloff's brilliant victories were won by the valour of the Siberian regiments and the eagerness of the Austrian soldiers of Slav nationality to surrender to their Russian kinsmen. At Shorok the bulk of the captured Austrians were Slavs. A question addressed to the Austrian Minister of National Defence to-day runs thus: "Is the Austrian Minister of National Defence aware that in one of the early engagements of the new Russian offensive the 19th Austrian Infantry Division, consisting almost entirely of Czechs, Slovaks, Slovenes, and other Slavs, openly sided with the enemies of Austria by refusing to fight against the Russians and by surrendering at the earliest possible opportunity?" This was an impressive lesson. No other effect of the new democratic spirit acting on nations and peoples is so entirely at variance with Austrian anticipations or so incompatible with the perpetuation of the Habsburg Monarchy. Hence the alarm it produced among the ruling classes, and the simplest expedients hurriedly resorted to for the purpose of laying the spectre.

These expedients are of an episodic material for the journalist, but will not be woven into the main tissue and design of serious history. Attempts to supply a coating of democratic varnish to the Constitution will hardly be mistaken for a genuine effort to embody the new spirit in institutions. Indeed, such a consummation as this would be State suicide. The spirit of nationality, of later-day

nationalism, is the enemy of the old Austria. That is Germany's evasive answer to Austria's piteous appeal, and also to democratic Russia's proposal to make short work of tyranny at home and of conquest abroad. It must be accepted together with all that it involves. It leaves without surcease of hardship the plight of the peoples of Austria, who are sick to death of the war. Their non-German troops are passing over to the Russians in large numbers and deliberately. Their non-German politicians have lost faith in the stability of the "rashackle State." Their ruling class is confronted with problems which are admittedly insoluble. Dualism is dying, and dualism cannot yet be established to take its place. The young Emperor hesitates to swear fidelity to a Constitution which has had its day and cannot be revised. Yet there is no way of framing another. The machinery of government has stopped, and that of the army is kept fitfully going by German officers, who are becoming less and less able to dispose usefully of their non-German men. Interest is being paid on Austria's gold-bearing bonds in paper kronas at a discount of 60 per cent. The Habsburg Monarchy, as a war factor, is little better than a spent force, and as member of the community of nations it is fast becoming a pithless form.

To sum up. The mischiefmakers of Europe are its German inhabitants, and their power for evil is out of all proportion to their numbers. Vigorous, resourceful, and enterprising, they owe a large part of their strength to the sway they exercise over foreign peoples and territories. Their position may be likened to that of a minority favoured by that "electoral arithmetic," which confers power on the numerically weak, and smites the strong with impotence. For, besides their own compact Empire, the Germans are become the masters of another, where they number only ten millions out of a population of fifty millions, and their principal war aim is to knit all the South-Eastern States of Europe together with these two Empires, create a Federation of 180 millions, with an army of fifteen million men, and to rule Europe and the world. The territorial possessions that contributed to enable them to hold their own during the three years of this war against the most powerful coalition on record are principally Poland's

* In the press organ Bohemia, May 20th. Count Clemens Maritz. They are identical with the Little Russians. Their identity is classified by some philologists as a language by others as a Russian dialect. I am of the latter opinion. 8 July 17th.

Die Tägliche Rundschau, July 4th. Das Berliner Tageblatt.

many now beginning to brood over deeds and institutions cannot be brought into harmony with the Habsburg Empire, in which collective mediocrity suppresses national genius and works for general stagnation. But one cannot fairly blame the Vienna Cabinet for thinking otherwise, or for adopting such measures of salvation as occurred to them on the spur of the moment. Besides, the convocation of the Reichsrath and the temporary abandonment of the scheme of Germanisation, an amnesty was proclaimed and an appeal secretly made to the chiefs of the Catholic party in Germany.

Against the amnesty the Germans uttered a protest in the Press: "It is only to that nation in which high treason is organised on a grand scale—the Czechs—that this decree brings aught. Germans have no use for an amnesty. There are no traitors in their ranks. Their leaders have not had to be imprisoned for the safety of the State."

A representative of the Catholic Centre, which is the most numerous and best organised party in the Berlin Reichstag, repaired to Vienna to study the situation and devise measures for the rescue of the last great Catholic Empire. Herr Erzberger, whom I met in Rome during the great national crisis that preceded Italy's declaration of war, was received by the Austrian Emperor, and by other prominent personages in the Austrian capital. Returning to Berlin, he delivered a telling speech in the Reichstag condemning the conduct of the campaign and the folly of basing hopes on the submissiveness, which, as they could not be fulfilled, ought never to have been raised. And the practical consequence of those blunders is, he argued, the necessity of renouncing all claims to so-called "guarantees," such as annexation and indemnities, and of settling a "tolerable peace" by negotiation. It was a terrible utterance—criminal if the Kaiser's view of Germany's outlook is well grounded, statesmanlike if Erzberger's own reading of the situation be correct. Force was imparted to it by the approval it received from the chiefs of the Socialist party. The Chancellor was attacked, the Ministers of Finance and Marine were called upon to resign, a Coalition Cabinet was talked of as a necessity, and the Kaiser hurriedly returned from Vienna to receive reports on the military situation from Hindenburg and Ludendorff and on the political situation from Bethmann-Hollweg. In a word, a crisis broke out the like of which had not been experienced during the war. The Press was full of it. The most widely circulated paper in Berlin described Erzberger's indictment as a "crashingly logical speech, painfully clear and incisive. It was more than a mere speech; it was an achievement."

But the visible upshot of the crisis was disappointing. The Chancellor, having conferred with the Kaiser, rebuked Erzberger and those who followed him, as men of little faith. The war, he declared, can and will be won on the field by forces of the Empire; therefore it must be carried on with unflinching vigour and buoyant confidence. He refused to bind himself to the formula of a peace without annexations, or to restrict his future freedom of action by laying down any terms of peace or aims of war at this stage of the campaign. "We must fight and conquer," he said.

Those words gave us the measure of Germany's strength as the Kaiser and his military advisers envisage it. The Chancellor's own estimate was really different. He had given it to Professor von Har nack, who communicated it to his niece in a letter since published. And Bethmann-Hollweg's conviction was that the war will be a draw. The Kaiser can hardly think otherwise. He and Ludendorff may perhaps still imagine that some of the Allies will shrink from another winter campaign, that American help will come too late, that internal troubles in Great Britain, France, and Russia will force the hands of their respective Governments—in a word, that by holding out a little longer they can deter us from going on until they are exhausted.

WORKING DUALISM.

That is Germany's evasive answer to Austria's piteous appeal, and also to democratic Russia's proposal to make short work of tyranny at home and of conquest abroad. It must be accepted together with all that it involves.

It leaves without surcease of hardship the plight of the peoples of Austria, who are sick to death of the war. Their non-German troops are passing over to the Russians in large numbers and deliberately. Their non-German politicians have lost faith in the stability of the "rashackle State." Their ruling class is confronted with problems which are admittedly insoluble. Dualism is dying, and dualism cannot yet be established to take its place. The young Emperor hesitates to swear fidelity to a Constitution which has had its day and cannot be revised. Yet there is no way of framing another. The machinery of government has stopped, and that of the army is kept fitfully going by German officers, who are becoming less and less able to dispose usefully of their non-German men. Interest is being paid on Austria's gold-bearing bonds in paper kronas at a discount of 60 per cent. The Habsburg Monarchy, as a war factor, is little better than a spent force, and as member of the community of nations it is fast becoming a pithless form.

To sum up. The mischiefmakers of Europe are its German inhabitants, and their power for evil is out of all proportion to their numbers. Vigorous, resourceful, and enterprising, they owe a large part of their strength to the sway they exercise over foreign peoples and territories. Their position may be likened to that of a minority favoured by that "electoral arithmetic," which confers power on the numerically weak, and smites the strong with impotence. For, besides their own compact Empire, the Germans are become the masters of another, where they number only ten millions out of a population of fifty millions, and their principal war aim is to knit all the South-Eastern States of Europe together with these two Empires, create a Federation of 180 millions, with an army of fifteen million men, and to rule Europe and the world. The territorial possessions that contributed to enable them to hold their own during the three years of this war against the most powerful coalition on record are principally Poland's

(Continued at foot of next column.)

WAR NEWS.

THE ALL-HIGHEST.

Everyone now is familiar with the Kaiser's speeches. But an exchange has collected some gems which are worth remembering:—

The spirit of the Lord has descended on me because I am the German Emperor. I am the instrument of the All-Powerful. His sword, His representative. Misfortune and death to all who resist my will! Misfortune and death to those who do not believe in my mission! There is one master, and one only in this country. It is I, and I shall not tolerate another. There is one law—mine!

TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

Mr. Andrew Fisher, High Commissioner for Australia, addressed a meeting of business men at Belfast recently on after-war problems, said that the difficulties connected with these problems must not be postponed until peace was signed. We must take from the Germans the business they had in the past, and prevent them from getting it back. Approximately two years would be occupied in returning to the Dominions the men who had come to fight the enemy. That meant that a certain amount of shipping would be utilised, and that to a large extent the productive services of these men would be lost during that period, while all the time the Germans would be making goods for us unless we put up our hands now and told them that they could not come in. We had the men, the initiative, and the enterprise to found new businesses, but Government help must be guaranteed. He for one hoped that Free Trade as it was known before the war would never rear its head again.

MR. SPEAKER—AS A LABOURER.

In the House of Commons recently, Mr. J. F. Mason asked the following question amid much laughter: To ask the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of National Service whether he is aware that, under a notice dated July 2nd, issued from the M.A.S. Office, 8, St. Helen's-street, Ipswich, Office No. 12, Enrolment No. 14,185, it is proposed that Mr. Speaker be transferred to new employment as a labourer at Wolverhampton at 4s. 10d. per day, or, per week war bonus, Sat. and Sun. H. D. 4s. 10d., on the ground that such employment, upon the instructions of the Director-General of National Service, is deemed to be of greater national importance than that on which the recipient of the notice is at present engaged; and what steps the recipient of the said notice should take to comply with its instructions.

Mr. C. Beck—Through a regrettable clerical error (ironical laughter) a calling up notice intended for Mr. E. C. Culpeck was addressed to Mr. Speaker by a local officer of the National Service Department. Mr. Culpeck, who is engaged as a gardener by Mr. Speaker at Campsea Ashle, volunteered for National Service, and it is proposed to transfer him to the steel and iron works of Messrs. Hickman (Limited), at Wolverhampton.

Battle province—the West Prussia of to-day—including the mouth of the Vistula and the once Polish province of Silesia, the rich coal mines of which are one of the chief sources of Prussia's industrial prosperity.

SIGNS OF SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION. That state of affairs is abnormal as well as mischievous. Unless it is upset the world will continue after the war to wield the power to achieve their aims, and to this power the will is sure to be superadded. The Allies' essential object would, therefore, be to deprive them of this power by military successes or by other methods—by hook or by crook. But the hope of accomplishing the feat on the battlefield disappeared when the plan of a grandiose offensive from Alexandretta or Salonika was definitely abandoned. It may yet be brought about by the spontaneous combustion, so to say, of the Austrian State, the forcible weakening of Germany, and the restoration of Poland, whose frontiers should be determined with a view to this specific end.

The signs that the process of spontaneous combustion has already begun are unmistakable. The most significant are the refusal of the Austrian Poles to support the Dualistic system of government any longer, and the tactics to which the non-German troops of the Habsburgs are resorting of surrendering en masse. These two measures, carried out systematically, would checkmate the Habsburg State in war and peace. They are reinforced by the hardships which the peoples in Austria are undergoing and by the revolutionary movement there, which has ideas as well as interests for its main springs. This revolutionary spirit and its immediate effects, the relaxation of loyalty to the Throne and the dissolution of the political order, stamp the final overthrow of the Austrian State.

This consummation, however, does not perhaps yet appear imminent to the Kaiser or his military adviser. They still see their way to such a peace as will enable them to establish the Mid-European Federation, and they imagine that they can hold out longer than the Coalition. Whether in thinking thus they have allowed for the force and progress of revolutionary ideas, as well as for the vicissitudes of the military and submarine campaigns, is dubious. Whether they have also discounted the awkward turn that affairs may take in Austria, possibly before the campaign is ended, is likewise open to question. But what, to my mind, admits of no doubt is that, their cast of mind being what it is, long before Germany is really worsted in the struggle, and as soon as they discern that there is much to lose and nothing to gain by going on with the war, they will come forward with such a peace-formula as will not be rejected offhand. And I am disposed to think that that peace-formula will come sooner than people anticipate.—Daily Telegraph.

"THEY ALL ENJOY IT."

We get it but once in six weeks—
Like fortune, it cometh in streaks—
We count up the days
Lost our memory strays,
Or our Sergeant forgets we enjoy it.

At last! Oh, ye Gods! 'Tis my night.
I am fit; I've received my invite;
I walk on the air
'Tis of taking a chair—
By George! how we fellows enjoy it!

The Reg'lars who mouch round the place,
'Tis my word, I can't look in the face;
They all seem to say—
'Ere, give us yer pay,
Secin' how much you fellows enjoy it."

But stay! what was that Claxton said—
'Tis the signal I've changed black from red,
We are in for a blow.
Poor old chap, you can't go—
Too bad! seeing how you enjoy it."

From the heights of ineffable bliss
I was pitched in despair's deep abyss.
My heart fairly broke
As the words Claxton spoke.
And I thought how I should have enjoyed it.

There are some who may say I'm a liar—
If I'm not, I'm a jolly good trier—
But there is one bright spot
In a job that seems rot,
And that is—Well, we truly enjoy it.

It is coffee and rolls on the launch.
Put up by a pal, true and staunch;
They're a blessing and boon—
Three cheers for "Bob" Shew'n!
God bless him, we really enjoy it.

DAVID.

MARCUS PORCIUS CATO Q.
QUESTORI S. D. P.

I have read your learned verses with
considerable pleasure.
And I see you call for "Liberty" that's
threatened by "the Measure."
Now, a Briton's quest for liberty will
always find a backing.
Unless it's what you seem to want—a
liberty for slacking.

Now about the "noble Charter" which
the "Commons" have conferred.
I learned at school the Barons' 't was who
gave King John "the bird."
And all this conscript pidgin—take the
cap, if it will fit—
It doesn't make a damn of odds to men
who've done their bit.

We have heard a lot of toffee on the
Asiatic heat—
No one says it isn't trying; but, regard-
ing your "dead beat,"
I have generally found that after dinner
he is able
To walk a dozen miles or so around a
billiard table.

He plays at bridge 'till one g.m. "Burn
the candle," did you say?
You may burn both ends in working but
surely, too, in play?
In fact, to sum the matter up, make one
small alteration—
For "beat" read "head" and there
you've got the real situation.

And, finally, the Questors in the bye-
gone days of yore
Hid to run the Roman Treasury in peace-
time and in war;
But here we have a questor (or, at least,
so I have read it)
Who doesn't care about the cash so long as
he gets credit.

A JAPANESE "ESSEN."

MODEL INDUSTRIAL SETTLEMENT.

The establishment of a huge factory,
which on completion will doubtless be
the biggest in the Orient, and the con-
struction of a big workmen's settlement,
to be inhabited by about 200,000 workers
and their families (says *The Japan Times*),
are now planned by Mr. Fusanosuke Kuhara,
the multi-millionaire
and President of the Kuhara Mining
Company. It is proposed to erect the
factory and workmen's city near the town
of Kudamatsu, Yamaguchi Prefecture, on
the coast of the Inland Sea, with a view
to cherishing the memory of the ancestors
of Mr. Kuhara, who lived in that
vicinity. It is reported that land cover-
ing an area of about 1,500,000 *taubo* has
been purchased by Mr. Kuhara, and the
general plans of this gigantic undertaking
have already been made. The factory will
consist of three departments, viz., ship-
building docks, machinery works, and iron
works, the work on the buildings being ex-
pected to be started early next year.

KRUPP WORKS MR. KUHARA'S MODEL.
Mr. Kuhara takes the Krupp Works
as a model in the management of his
enterprises, and the construction of a big
workers' city, will, it is reported, be
realized on something like the Essen plan
in Germany. Mr. Kuhara is said to
cherish the desire of making this city an
idealistic home for his employees and their
families; houses for about 200,000 workers
will be built; schools exclusively for the
education of the children of his employees,
hospitals, a department store, shops and
other buildings will also be built; and
several parks will be laid out.

The Osaka papers report that the ship-
building department of Mr. Kuhara's
works will first be established. Dr.
Imaoka, a recognized authority on naval
architecture in Japan, will be adviser to
this department, and the docks alone will
occupy the space of about 200,000 *taubo*,
the buildings consisting of over thirty.

HONGKONG AGISTRAOY.
BAD PRACTICE.

The case in which two men were charged
with stealing a quantity of scrap iron, the
property of the Naval authorities, was
again before Mr. Wood.

The defence put forward by Mr.
Gardiner, who appeared for the men, was
that the scrap iron was taken from the
rubbish boat, and employees were in the
habit of collecting such old iron.

The Magistrate said that it seemed to
him that employees had been in the habit
of taking old iron from the rubbish boat,
and, whether rightly or wrongly, those
men also took some. If the Naval author-
ities thought to protect themselves in that
regard he thought they should alter their
arrangements somewhat.

The men were discharged.

OPIUM.

Inspector Grant charged a Kowloon
City Chinese with preparing opium for
the purpose of running a divan, and also
with having the drug in his possession.

It was stated that the man was found
with eight mace of opium and a pair of
scales, and that he had been previously
convicted for a similar offence. He was
then warned, but had taken no notice of
the warning.

Asked by Mr. Dyer Hall why he had the
scales in his possession, for the man said
that the opium was for his own use, de-
fendant said that they were for weighing
sycce. A fine of \$150 was imposed for
having prepared the opium, and a fine
of \$32 for having opium in his possession.
The alternative was three months' impris-
onment.

PARTNERS.

Two Chinese were engaged by another
Chinese to do some sewage work for him,
and the arrangement was that they should
be paid \$100 when the job was finished.
The work was at Lai Chi Kok, and when
it was completed a few days ago one of
the men came to Hongkong to collect the
money. But on his return to his partner the
latter asked him for his share of the
proceeds. This request, for some reason
or other, was refused, and the men had
a quarrel which eventually developed
into a fight. One of the men went to the
police station and charged the other man
with assault, and the case came before Mr.
Wood.

After hearing the story related above,
his worship remarked—"You two men
are partners and you have quarrelled over
some money matter. Now I am going to
bind you both over to keep the peace for
six months, under a bond of \$100. The
one who commences any more fighting will
be sent to prison. Now go away and
settle the matter in another way."

IMPECUNIOUS M.P.s.

DEPRIVED THE KUOMINTANG.

When the Kuomintang agents at Shang-
hai announced that every ex-M.P. who
was willing to proceed to Canton to open
Parliament would receive a sum of \$50
for his travelling expenses, about three
hundred ex-M.P.s. went to them and
signed receipts on receiving the amount
(says a Peking exchange). It was then
believed that at least four hundred M.P.s.
would quickly assemble in Kwangtung to
form a new Government.

Dr. Sun and his supporters, however,
have been surprised to learn from their
friends in various provinces and the
Capital that many of these parliamen-
tarians, on receipt of their travelling
expenses, either returned to their native
provinces, or proceeded to the Capital in
response to the invitation of the Ministry
of the Interior to come and receive their
arrear of pay. The total number of ex-
M.P.s. assembled in Canton City does not
exceed 120.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P.
(RESERVE).

REPORT-SHEETS.

Before returning Report Sheets to Staff
Inspector Foster, Inspectors concern-
ed will see that the patrols for four
weeks following date of report are
inserted in the space provided.

PROMENADE CONCERTS.

The first of this Season's Concerts will
take place in the Public Gardens at 9
p.m. on Saturday, Sept. 22nd.

The Orchestra will attend
BAND AND ORCHESTRA.
Friday, Sept. 14th—Band Practice is can-
celled.

Monday, Sept. 17th—Orchestra Practice.
Tuesday, Sept. 18th—Band Practice is
cancelled.

Friday, Sept. 21st—Orchestra Practice.
Band Practice for this date is can-
celled.

STRENGTH.

Inspector Safford, having returned from
leave, resumes command of No. 2
Platoon.

P.-c. 778 Haskell is permitted to resign
on leaving the Colony.

Bandsman 559 H. M. Remedios is per-
mitted to resign on leaving the Colony.
By Order.
T. F. Hovon, A.S.P. (R.).
12th Sept., 1917.

HONGKONG STAMP
ORDINANCE.

LEGAL VAGARY DECIDED.

In a judgment recently delivered the
Puisne Judge (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz)
decided an interesting legal point.

The parties in the action were the
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.,
and Yue Foo and others, and the matter
at issue was an application to review the
adjudication of a Vesting Order. The
facts were that the mortgagors of certain
leasehold property were in default with
the payment of principal and interest and
the mortgagees, the Humphreys Estate
and Finance Co., Ltd., obtained an order
of the Court for an account and sale, and,
having obtained leave to bid at the sale,
became the purchasers. There was owing
to the Company some \$15,000 in excess of
the value of the security, and the Com-
pany obtained a judgment for the balance
due and an order vesting the property in
themselves. The Collector of Stamp
Revenue then made an adjudication that
stamp duty was payable on the vesting
order, as on a conveyance or assignment
on sale under Article 21 of the First
Schedule to the Stamp Ordinance, 1901.
For the Company it was contended that
no duty was payable, upon the following
grounds:—(1) That a vesting order is not
a conveyance or assignment on sale within
the meaning of the schedule, and (2) that,
if it is, all that passes under it is the
equity of redemption, which is of no value.

In judgment, the Puisne Judge stated,
inter alia—This is an application to
review the adjudication of the Collector
of Stamp Revenue. Under English law,
duty is payable upon a vesting order as
upon an ordinary conveyance. In Eng-
land clearly there could be no question on
the first point. However, the words of
the schedule to the local Ordinance are
merely "conveyance or assignment on
sale," and we have no interpretation
clause explicitly extending the ordinary
meaning of these terms, as is provided by
the English Statute. The Hongkong
Stamp Ordinance is some ten years later
in date than the English Act; and Article
21 of the present Schedule simply repro-

duces Article 14 of the Schedule to the old
Stamp Ordinance of 1856. On the other
hand, Section 54 of the English Stamp Act
of 1891 is substantially identical for the
present purpose with Section 70 of the
Stamps Act of 1870. It would have been
easy for the Hongkong draftsman, whether
in 1856 or in 1901, to adopt the inter-
pretation clause of the English Act, but
he did not do so.

"Now the difficulty I am in is this—
As an ordinary legal term, and apart
from Statutory definition, no lawyer
would think of describing a vesting order
as a conveyance. By various enactments
the legislature in England has extended
the usual meaning of the terms to, e.g.,
decrees and orders of any Court or any
Commissioners transferring or vesting any
property or estate or interest in property
upon sale. It is true that Lord Justice
Lopes pointed out that in cases under the
Stamp Act the substance of the transac-
tion is to be looked at in determining the
question whether an instrument is liable
to Stamp Duty. But when you consider
the very carefully drawn provisions of
Sections 54 and 57 of the English Act and
study the reported cases, the difficulty of
treating our own Ordinance as if it con-
tained similar provisions becomes increas-
ingly difficult. It "conveyance" in-
cludes a vesting order, does it also include
an order for foreclosure? Where there is
parallel legislation on one side and you
find sections amplifying the ordinary
meaning of a familiar term, while on the
other side such provisions are lacking, the
presumption seems irresistible that in the
second case no extension of the ordinary
meaning of that term is intended. With-
out the assistance of the English Statutes
and the decided cases, I confess that I
should have had considerable doubt
whether the words "conveyance" or "as-
signment, on sale" cover a vesting order.
When I find that the English Statute
enacts that they do, while the Hongkong
Ordinance is silent upon the point, I find
the conclusion irresistible that the lang-
uage of the Schedule cannot have the
meaning contended for the Crown. The
objection succeeds, and costs, I presume,
must follow the event."

Mr. Mattingley (of Messrs. Deacon,
Locker, Deacon & Harston) was for the
Company, and Mr. Longinotto, Assistant
Crown Solicitor, conducted the case for
the Crown.

THE SERVICE DOLLAR QUESTION.

A FEW FIGURES ILLUSTRATING THE EFFECT OF THE
RISE IN EXCHANGE.

From the following figures it will be seen how seriously the rise in the exchange value of
the dollar has affected Service men in the Colony. While the Imperial Treasury has been
gaining monthly on the Colony's contribution towards Military expenses, the Imperial
troops stationed in Hongkong have been drawing a constantly diminishing amount of pay.
It may be presumed that the Imperial Treasury will continue to profit by the present high
rate of exchange, as the Paymaster of the Treasury in the Colony will doubtless have fixed
some, at least, of his remittances at a favourable forward rate.

OFFICERS' AND MEN'S PAY—INFANTRY.

(PER MONTH OF 30 DAYS).

	Pay	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	Average rate of dollar for year.	at 3/-
Major	Daily	181.	191.	203.	215.	191.	160.00
Captain	Monthly	234.00	244.00	254.00	264.00	244.00	125.00
Lieut.	Monthly	181.00	191.00	201.00	211.00	191.00	90.00
Sergt.	Monthly	141.00	151.00	161.00	171.00	151.00	23.33
Corpl.	Monthly	111.00	121.00	131.00	141.00	121.00	16.66
Private	Monthly	81.00	91.00	101.00	111.00	91.00	10.00

There are also certain allowances which are paid in H.K. currency, e.g.:

	Chair Allow.	Servant Allow.	Colonial Allow.	Daily
Major	\$1.20	.60	1.50	
Captain	.60	.60	1.20	
Lieut.	.60	.60	.90	
Sergt.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
Corpl.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
Private	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	

The pay of all ranks differs according to the arm of the service. We have taken the
pay of the Infantry, i.e., just their bare pay without extras, allowances, or deductions.

The Pay of a Gunner in the R.G.A. is 1/2 per day = 8s. 5d. weekly.

The Pay of a Private (Infantry) is 1/- per day = 7/- weekly.

	Weekly.	S=2/6.
Gunner making no allotment.	\$=1/8.	\$3.07
Gunner allotting 6d. per day.	\$4.53	1.90
Gunner allotting 8d. " "	2.82	1.37
Private making no allotment.	4.00	2.54
Private allotting 6d. per day.	2.00	1.27
Private allotting 8d. " "	1.33	.85

All men receive an allowance of 4d per day for messing. This equals 14 cents at a
2/3 dollar, and a man's messing bill varies from 16 to 20 cents a day, which is deducted
from his pay. It will be seen, therefore, that he receives 14 cents per day to pay at
least 16.

COLONY'S MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.

Year	Amount	Sterling Equivalent
1913	\$1,537,377.64	2156,274. 10. 3
1914	1,808,505.51	170,391. 2. 3
1915	1,914,510.18	171,205. 12. 2
1916	1,959,075.00	202,059. 16. 8
1917	2,701,160.00	Not yet known

The amounts given for the four years ended in 1916 are those actually paid; the amount
given for 1917 is that voted. The sterling equivalent represents the value of the money
when paid into the Military Treasury in this Colony. At what figure the contributions
are remitted to the Imperial Authorities we are unable to say.

COLONY'S VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION OF \$1,000,000.

	£	s.	d.
1917 (nine months)	2/ 5	120,833	6 8
as 3/-		150,000	0 0

It should be noted that in calculating the average rate for 1917 the highest rate is last
month's average, viz., 2/8, and, as the rate for the next month will be at least 3/- with the
dollar probably still rising, the average rate for 1917 will in all probability be somewhere
about 3/6 instead of 2/5, as shown above.

INTIMATIONS

LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE

TO
CLUB SECRETARIESAS
THE OPENING SEASON
FOR
FOOTBALL, CRICKET and HOCKEY

IS QUICKLY APPROACHING.

WE TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF STATING.

THAT WE HAVE AN EXCELLENT
SELECTION OF THE NECESSARY
REQUISITES FOR THESE GAMESMANUFACTURED BY
WELL-KNOWN BRITISH MAKERS.

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS AND COLLEGES

OUR ILLUSTRATED SPORTS LIST FREE UPON
APPLICATION.

18

ISHERWOOD CIGARETTES.

HAND-MADE IN CAIRO.

No. 3, Large ...
\$4.50 per 100
or 2.30 .. 50
No. 4, Medium ...
\$3.60 per 100
or 1.85 .. 50
No. 5, Small ...
\$3.20 per 100
or 1.65 .. 50
Ask your
tobacconist
for a tin
of 500.Known all over
the world as the
most popular
Egyptian
Cigarette
of to-day.
An absolutely
first quality
Cigarette.
Recommended
by all
connoisseurs.

Obtainable at:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

GRAND-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. S. WATSON & Co.

HONGKONG HOTEL KIOSK.

[467-1]

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346SOLE AGENTS
FOR THETHE
FINEST FOOTWEAR
FOR
LADIES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.
THE FOURTH GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY, on SATURDAY, the 15th September, 1917, commencing at 3.45 P.M.
The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price.
The Committee invite the Ladies of Hong Kong to be present.
[1024]

NORTH POINT HOTEL,
SHAUKWAN ROAD.
RE-OPENED under New Management.
J. BROOK, Manager.
Tel. 907. [1025]

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE.
THE MICHAELMAS TERM begins on SATURDAY September 16th.
Students seeking admission should call upon the Warden on FRIDAY, 14th inst., between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M.
[1007]

DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL, KOWLOON.
SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, September 18th, at 9 A.M.
Boarders return in the afternoon of 17th.
[1022]

DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL, KOWLOON.
PROFESSOR DANENBERG will give Pianoforte Lessons at the School once a week during Term.
All enquiries about arrangements, for pupils of the School or others, to be addressed to THE HEADMISTRESS.
[1023]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$2.50 per Share payable to all Shareholders on the Company's Register at 30th September, 1917, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hong Kong, on and after the 8th October, 1917.
Notice is further given that the SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 6th October, 1917, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER, Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 8th September, 1917. [1012]

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
Unredeemed Bank Notes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 29th September, 1917, at Noon.

AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment IN STERLING from the BOARD OF TRADE, LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.
THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge for payment of claims out of monies deposited in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.
A. R. LOWE, Liquidator.

Chartered Bank Building, Hong Kong, 16th August, 1917. [956]

G. R. NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M., and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. only.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.
[58]

FOR SALE.
EUROPEAN POSTAGE STAMPS, all different, in packets of
125 Stamps for \$0.50 | 275 Stamps for \$1.50
150 " " 0.60 | 300 " " 2.00
175 " " 0.75 | 350 " " 3.00
225 " " 1.00 | 450 " " 4.50
GRACA & CO.
No. 4, WINDHAM STREET, Hong Kong.
[792]

ON SALE.
HONGKONG HANSAID REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session, 1916.
REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE \$5.
Day 7 Press Office

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.
IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable **SHOPS**, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
45, Connaught Road Central.
[800]

TO LET.
OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
OFFICE in King's Buildings.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.
HOUSES on Shumeng, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
[28]

TO LET.
A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[941]

WANTED AT TAIPO.
Or Neighbourhood.
A FURNISHED HOUSE for the month of November, containing 3 or 4 Rooms.
Apply to—
Box 12,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1024]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S.S. "BENRINNES,"
FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to suit.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst., at 11 A.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.
Hong Kong, 8th September, 1917. [1015]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers, accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hong Kong.
Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to

IE. V. D. PARÉ, Superintendent.

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA.

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE AT THE OUTPOSTS,

A Comprehensive and Complete Record

of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

Is given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY

PRESS

with which is incorporated

THE CHINA OVERLAND TRAMP REPORT.

Subscription, paid in advance,

\$12 per annum. Postage

\$1 to any part of the World.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST FOR 25 YEARS.



POPULARITY MAINTAINED

BY ITS

EXCELLENT QUALITY

NOT BY EXPENSIVE

WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON, OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1917.

THE HOHENZOLLERN DYNASTY.

How far there should be any interference with the established dynasty in Germany when the time comes for the consideration of peace terms is a question which has been much discussed from time to time. M. BRANTING, the well-known Swedish Socialist, is amongst those who believe that there can be no satisfactory peace without the removal of the Hohenzollerns, whom he evidently regards as tainted with the vice of militarism beyond recovery. As a matter of fact, however, while the Hohenzollern family has produced such great militarists as FREDERICK the Great and the present KAISER, it has not been more productive in this way than many other ruling families. At one time in its existence it allowed the whole of Germany to pass from its hands into those of a French conqueror, and so weak was the patriotic spirit in Germany in those days that even NAPOLEON felt disgusted with the servile spirit shown by the Prussian Junkers. It is true that Prussia, in spite of occasional throwbacks, has shown a vast expansion under the rule of the Hohenzollerns. This expansion, however, has been made chiefly at the expense of weak and disorganised States, which could offer but feeble resistance. Thus the partitions of Poland were effected without striking a blow, and, although FREDERICK the Great had to fight for the possession of Silesia, such a struggle as developed was quite unexpected by him, as he had carefully waited until there was a young and inexperienced sovereign on the throne of Austria before he commenced his depredations. CARLYLE devoted much space to trying to prove that Silesia really belonged to Prussia, feeling it, no doubt, a blot on the escutcheon of his hero that he should

have stooped to deprive a neighbouring sovereign of a part of her dominions unless he had a prior claim. The fact that defenders of Austria appeared, and that FREDERICK was obliged to spend seven years in fighting before he gained his end, and would probably not have gained it then had not the TEAR of the time died, merely shows that FREDERICK almost—in the vulgar phrase—"bit off more than he could chew." Probably he would either not have embarked on the venture, or he would have made sure of interested and disinterested parties beforehand, if he had known what was coming. As a result of his venture, he almost smashed up his kingdom. The inclusion of German principalities and kingdoms in the growing kingdom of Prussia was a comparatively simple process, and to deprive Denmark of Schleswig-Holstein required but a small effort. In the struggle with Austria, which preceded the Franco-Prussian War, Prussia might have fared worse if it had not happened that at that time Austria had not any allies. As it was, Prussia was glad to make a peace which gave no advantage to either side. Prussia can hardly be blamed for the war with France that followed, except in so far as her growing armaments laid her open to suspicion. NAPOLEON's ambition to dictate to the Powers of Europe, more especially to what he regarded as a petty German State, led to his ruin. Again Prussia had found an easy prey, for BISMARCK himself acknowledged that the mistakes made by the Prussian generals in the field were sufficient to give the victory to the enemy if there had been any efficiency on that side. On the defeat of France, Prussia reared the German Empire, and at last found herself in a position to sway the destinies of Europe. Yet even then she showed great caution—

such caution that the KAISER was actually able to pose as a peace-loving monarch, in spite of all the pistols stuck in his belt. Even in the present war we see Prussia displaying all her old caution, and attacking the weak Power, Belgium, which was not in the least concerned in the dispute that had arisen, in order to make certain of victory in some direction. For, in spite of protestations to the contrary, there can be no doubt that Germany hopes to be able to maintain her rule over Belgium, practically, if not nominally, thus again adding to her territory at the expense of a weak Power. The time for these depredations on Europe has passed, however, and Prussia is now reaping the reward which has been her due from the time of FREDERICK the Great. To adapt LINCOLN's epigram, Prussia has been able to fool some of the nations some of the time, but she has found that she cannot fool all the nations all the time. On the whole, to accuse the Hohenzollerns of militarism in the sense that they are possessed of a love of war would be a mistake. They have all been able to keep the peace when it was to their advantage to do so, even under provocative circumstances. On the other hand, when an opportunity has offered for the pursuit of war in circumstances which rendered victory more or less certain, they have never hesitated to seize it. Even in the present war Germany anticipated an easy victory. It was the entrance of Great Britain into the arena which upset all her calculations, and to-day we hear of the KAISER lamenting the false step that was taken, because the British are such an "obstinate people." There is thus ample testimony that the Hohenzollerns are not to be trusted; that so long as they are permitted to rule over Germany constant watchfulness will have to be maintained by the other European Powers. At the same time it would be a mistaken policy for the Allies to make any official announcement on this question, since this might tend to stiffen the allegiance of the German people to a dynasty which, it has to be remembered, is coeval with the development of those States now joined together to form the German Empire.

The fourth gymkhana meeting of the season will be held at Happy Valley on Saturday.

Mr. Ho Fook, an old member of the Victoria Recreation Club, has generously presented a billiard table to the Club. It will be erected in the gymnasium where, it is hoped, it will be regularly used by members of the Club.

A Chinese woman, residing at 11, Peel Street, has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from the effects of immersion. The woman jumped into the harbour from Connaught Road Central, and was rescued by boat-people.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR PEKING CORRESPONDENT.]

SACRIFICES TO CONFUCIUS.

PEKING, September 11th.
A mandate announces that the 22nd of September will be the date for offering sacrifices to Confucius. The President personally will conduct the Ministry ceremony. The Ministry of the Interior has been ordered to make the necessary preparations.

MINISTERS CONDOLE WITH THE PRESIDENT.

The Premier and Ministers of the Cabinet have condoled with the President in his bereavement. The President has intimated that he will himself observe seven days' mourning, but it will not affect any of the Government Departments excepting his own. The remains of the deceased were placed in a coffin this evening. The funeral will take place on the 13th inst.

CHINGHUA COLLEGE.

The Cabinet has discussed informally America's wishes respecting Chinghua College, which should not be affected by the remission of the Boxer indemnities.

THE CONCESSIONS TO CHINA.

America was associated with the Allies in regard to the concessions made to China.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the above is to be held to-day at 2.30 p.m. The "Orders of the Day" are as follow:—

First reading of a Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Special Police Reserve Ordinance, 1914, and to remove doubts as to the effect of the proclamation made under section 10 of the said Ordinance on the third day of September, 1915."

First reading of a Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to facilitate Legal Proceedings against Enemies in certain cases."

First reading of a Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend further the Jury Ordinance, 1897."

Second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Special Police Reserve Ordinance, 1914, and to remove doubts as to the effect of proclamations made under section 10 of the said Ordinance."

"It is proposed to take this Bill through all its stages at this meeting."

Will be withdrawn at this meeting.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, September 12th.

MORE SUPPORT FOR THE CIVIL GOVERNOR.

The leaders of the King Wai troops, after meeting together have announced that they will support the Civil Governor Li Yew-hon.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Tong Shui-i has decided not to recognise the Provisional Government. He will also oppose any of the appointments made by it. Tong was visited yesterday by Admiral Ching Pik-kwong, who requested him to confer with General Luk Wing-ting in Nan Ning.

The report that the Superintendent of Police was ordered to form a bodyguard for the Governor-General has been denied. The M.P.s. have held a secret meeting.

MORE TROOPS.

General Luk Wing-ting has decided to organise 20 regiments of new troops for the defence of the two Kwangs.

MILITARY MESSAGES.

The Tsuchi has ordered the installation of two wireless stations in Shui Hing for the transmission of military messages.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

It is reported that most of the Chinese federations abroad were very pleased to receive the news of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's assumption of office as Governor-General.

Many of them have sent congratulatory telegrams. It is said that subscriptions from abroad which have not yet been paid in amount to \$3,000,000. The sum which has already been remitted comes to over \$600,000.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC TRAMWAY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Taking Post Office as the Central point, you pay 10 cents to go to the Rope works at Kennedy Town, whilst 20 cents is charged to go to Watson's Water Factory at Causeway. Will you, or any of your readers, be able to tell me whether the latter place is beyond the City limit, or is it further away from the Central Point than the Rope Works?—Yours faithfully,

A. PERPLEXED TRAM RIDER.

NORTH POINT BATHING BEACH.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—With reference to the comment of a local "Impressionist" (sic) in your issue of the 11th instant, I certainly must take exception to some of his remarks.

In the first place I resent his criticism in regard to the Chinese generally. "Impressionist" is evidently unaware of the fact that it is largely due to the generosity of a Chinese that bathers to-day have a place at North Point where they can enjoy a dip. I doubt if the Government would have reconsidered the matter, after it had been turned down by the Legislative Council, had it not been for the protests of a number of people, mostly Chinese, and the offer of a well-known Chinese gentleman to bear the whole cost of the outfit should the Government not see its way clear to do so.

It seems strange that a European did not come forward and offer to pay for the whole outfit. It would have been well if one had, for Chinese and Europeans alike would have been more satisfied and there would have been no necessity for this correspondence. I can picture a beautiful bathing resort for Chinese with first-class dressing rooms and a poor old matshed for the Europeans. Why, because the Chinese would have dipped down into their pockets, whereas "Impressionist" and his nationals would not.

"Impressionist" has shown himself very ungrateful. He forgets he is getting all this sport in the form of charity, and not only endeavours to drive Chinese away, but starts complaining about the obstacles, barnacles, tipping the boys, etc.

If "Impressionist" wants a place for Europeans only let him and his friends go ahead and erect one next year. I challenge him to erect as fine a bathing resort as we Chinese will erect.

As regards the thefts which have taken place, I am of the opinion that if we could get down to facts we would find that they are not committed by Chinese.

In conclusion I must say that "Impressionist" is a cheap sport. He is getting all this amusement and swimming for nothing. I am persuaded that he can pay for it, for no poor man would make such paltry complaints when he is receiving so much charity.—Yours, etc.,

ONE-WHO KNOWS.

[Our correspondent misses the point. The objection is not raised, as he would appear to imagine, to Chinese as a race, but to certain classes of Chinese, with whom, probably, he would not desire to be in very close association. Nor is it correct to say that the existing bathing facilities are provided by charity: they are paid for out of public funds to which all contribute. Some of the improvements suggested, such as the removal of barnacles, were for the benefit of all classes.—Ed., H.D.P.]

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hong Kong, from the Manila Observatory:—

6 p.m., Sept. 11th.

Cyclone or typhoon W.N.W. of Appari, moving W. or W.N.W.

11.30 a.m., Sept. 12th.

Cyclone or typhoon West of Bashi Channel, moving N.W.

5.14 p.m., Sept. 12th.

Typhoon or Cyclone near or over southern part of Formosan Channel, moving N.W.

THE WAR.

RUSSIAN CRISIS.

KORNILOFF VERSUS KERENSKY.

SWEDISH TRICKERY.

AMERICA VERY ANGRY.

ACTIVITY ON ALL FRONTS.

MORE GERMAN PEACE TERMS.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GALLANT NORTHUMBERLANDS.

LONDON, September 12th.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The Northumberlands gained a further 400 yards of trench in the neighbourhood of Villers and took several prisoners. Their casualties were light.

Our fire drove off the enemy who, in close formation, was attacking our new positions. Later we repulsed two bombing attacks directed against our right flank. We are consolidating the captured trenches.

BRITISH AEROPLANE WORK.

LONDON, September 12th.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Our aeroplanes, despite clouds and a thick haze, co-operated with the artillery and bombed two aerodromes at Cambrai, rest billets at Douai, an aerodrome and searchlights at Courtrai, and brought down three and drove down seven enemy machines, of which one pilot brought down two and drove down one, descending, in one instance, to within fifty feet of the ground, and setting fire to one machine which he brought down. He regained our lines flying at the same altitude, although three hostile machines attacked him. Three of our machines are missing.

ARTILLERYING.

PARIS, September 12th.

A communiqué says:—There was fairly great artillerying in Belgium, in the sector of the Casemates Plateau, and on both banks of the Meuse.

EARLIER CABLES.

ATTRITION.

SOMME AND FLANDERS' METHODS COMPARED.

LONDON, September 11th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—Although we now seldom hear anything about attrition, this process is being employed against the enemy in greater measure than ever. Soldiers who fought at the Somme last year express the opinion that the principal difference between the battle of the Somme and the present offensive is as follows:—We took a lot of prisoners at the Somme, but did not kill so very many of the enemy; while in Flanders we are taking comparatively few prisoners, but we are killing a great number of Boches. In other words, attrition is going on apace. The causes of this difference are not difficult to determine. The enemy at the Somme manned his trenches in mass to resist our attacks, and, as General von Arnim complained, German soldiers frequently showed an over-readiness to surrender.

Moreover, they had the cover of a wonderful system of deep dug-outs, which protected them from our shell fire, but also proved "traps" when the British came over. The conditions in Flanders are totally different. Instead of massed resistance we get defence in depth, aiming, as far as possible, at concealment, and disconnected tactical points. Moreover, the Germans are now following the traditional policy of swift counter-attacks more vigorously than ever, with the result that our great artillery preponderance is very costly.

DUNKIRK HOSPITAL BOMBED.

PARIS, September 11th.

A communiqué says:—German aeroplanes last night bombed the region of Dunkirk. The hospital was bombed, and fifteen women were wounded.

BRITISH CAPTURE PRISONERS.

LONDON, September 11th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We captured prisoners during local fighting near Villers, south-eastward of Hargicourt.

WHY THE ADVANCE IS SLOW.

LONDON, September 11th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters reports:—The slowness of our advance is counter-balanced by the wastage of the enemy. Since July 31st we have gained practically complete command of the Westhoek Ridge, a most valuable observation post, obliging the Germans to withdraw their guns so far that the back area of the Ypres salient, formerly veritable death-traps, are now comparatively immune. More important still, we thinned out Prince Rupprecht's Reserves to a degree which must be causing the High Command the utmost anxiety. I believe the average German Division now consists of barely 12,000 men.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MERCHANTMEN ATTACKED.

WASHINGTON, September 12th.

It is officially announced that six submarines attacked a fleet of merchantmen off the French coast on the 5th. Two merchantmen were lost, and probably one submarine was sunk.

EARLIER CABLES.

AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS.

LONDON, September 11th.

The Admiralty announces that naval aircraft operations have been restricted lately owing to unfavourable weather, but one enemy machine has been shot down and another driven down uncontrolled. We bombed Houthave aerodrome. All our machines returned.

REAR ADMIRAL'S DEATH.

LONDON, September 11th.

The death is announced of Rear-Admiral Horatio Nelson Dudding (retired), who saw service with the Eastern Soudan Field Force in 1891.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRANCO-RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

PARIS, September 11th.

An Eastern communiqué says:—The Russians and French extended their advance in the region north-west of Lake Malick, occupying the villages of Grabovica and Premisti, and the Cerava heights. They captured 150 prisoners and three guns.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ENEMY ATTACKS BROKEN UP.

ROME, September 11th.

An official message says:—We threw out the enemy who gained a foothold at an advanced post westward of Lake Garda. We broke up an enemy attempt to attack positions at the mouth of the Timavo. Supporting the French, we captured a trench at Devoli Valley, Albania.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FIGHTING ON RIGA COAST.

SOME ENEMY ATTACKS

REPULSED.

PETROGRAD, September 11th.

A wireless official message says:—On the Riga Gulf coast our advance detachments are meeting with slight opposition. They took up the line formed by Indupe, Lois and Apauke. Encounters between the Pakov Road and the Dvina ended in our favour. We repulsed the enemy's offensives north-westward of Slonik and southward of Radautz. On the Roumania front we captured a height eastward of Kimpolung.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE RUSSIAN CRISIS.

MORE ARRESTS.

LONDON, September 12th.

A Russian wireless message states that M. Kerensky has issued the following statement:—Superior officers everywhere are acting in agreement with the Government and the Committees at the front. General Denikin, together with the Headquarters Staff, has been arrested, also General Erdelli, who has broken the army's obedience. Several of General Erdelli's Staff have been arrested. Only small detachments, which General Korniloff, through deception, is leading towards Petrograd remain deluded regarding the position. Their advance had been arrested and the bond between them broken. Individual units have sent Delegations to Petrograd requesting the arrest of the Commanders who betrayed the Government. The Government is taking energetic measures to defend Petrograd and hope that bloodshed and civil war will be avoided. It is receiving evidence of the loyalty of the troops and people of all Provinces. Public organisations have announced their determination to support the Government. It is essential for the safety of the Fatherland that complete unity of action be preserved.

MOSCOW LOYAL.

Moscow, September 12th.

A meeting of garrison workers, professional classes and railwaymen, passed a vote of loyalty to the Provisional Government. The Municipality of Moscow, in a Proclamation, exhorts the ancient capital to rise as one man to defend the revolution, and appeals to all towns in Russia to rally to the Government.

KORNILOFF WILL NOT SUBMIT.

PETROGRAD, September 12th.

Up till Monday night no collision had been reported between General Korniloff's and the Government troops. Part of the rival forces parleyed at Luga and Hotman. The Cossacks have telegraphed M. Kerensky threatening to cut the Moscow-Petrograd railway unless he submits. The Korniloff members of the Government state that there is no prospect of Korniloff submitting.

EARLIER CABLES.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS.

LONDON, September 12th.

A telegram from Petrograd states that when presenting the ultimatum to M. Kerensky, M. Lvoff stated that General Korniloff was supported by a "group of political workers," meaning an organisation of members of the Duma, Moscow manufacturers and other Conservatives who formed the opposition at the Moscow conference. The demands included the transfer of the Portfolio of War to M. Svanikoff.

Subsequently M. Lvoff was arrested and cross-examined. He gave details of the conspiracy and the names of the prominent participants.

GRAVE SITUATION.

PETROGRAD, September 11th.

There is an important concentration of troops between Pakoff and Dno. General Korniloff's chief-of-staff has telegraphed M. Kerensky that unless the latter acquiesces in Gen. Korniloff's demands a grave situation will be created at the front.

LATEST CABLES.

ENTENTE TRADE UNIONS.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT TO BE REMOVED FROM BERLIN.

LONDON, September 12th.

A conference of representatives of Entente Federations of Trade Unions, affiliated to the International Secretariat at Berlin, has concluded in London. It was unanimously resolved to remove the International Secretariat from Berlin. It was also resolved by a majority to obtain the views of the countries affiliated to the International Federation, respecting the removal of the Secretariat to a neutral country. It was further resolved to demand direct representation of workers at the peace conference.

IRISH CONVENTION.

LONDON, September 12th.

The Irish Convention's sitting in Dublin is still considering the draft schemes based on the Dominion principle of self-government.

SWEDISH TRICKERY.

A GOOD NAME TARNISHED.

STOCKHOLM, September 12th.

The *Dagbladet* laments Germany's breach of Swedish neutrality, and the "lack of caution of our Foreign Office, which casts doubts on our impartiality, which, though unjustified, must damage and humiliate us. The journal suggests that the manner of the publication of the disclosure was intended to influence public opinion in the direction of arraying the whole of Europe against Germany. The *Dagbladet* and the *Tidningen* are both convinced that the Swedish authorities are ignorant of the scandalous manner in which their facilities have been misused. Dr. Branting, in an article in the *Social Demokraten*, says that the Foreign Office is seriously compromised, and the country humiliated, by the revelations, which have tarnished its good name in the world.

AMERICAN COMMENT.

WASHINGTON, September 12th.

Diplomats and American officials are astounded at the Stockholm Foreign Office's view that there was no impropriety in permitting the German representative at Buenos Aires to communicate with Berlin through Swedish diplomatic channels. The State Department emphasises that the simple declaration that steps will be taken to prevent a recurrence of the affair is not enough. The matter may be the subject of a consultation between the Allies, and any hesitation on the part of Sweden to carry the remedial measures far enough may result in representations from all the Allies.

PEEL KILLED.

LONDON, September 12th.

A casualty list announces that Lord Basil Blackwood, who was formerly reported missing, must now be placed among the killed.

FRENCH CABINET.

PARIS, September 12th.

It is probable that the list of the new Ministry includes M. Ribot, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and a strong Socialist representation, including M. Albert Thomas, and two new Ministers, namely, National Reconstruction and Propaganda.

EARLIER CABLES.

HOPELESS WRECK.

LONDON, September 12th.

A message from Lorenzo Marques says the *City of Nagpur* is ashore on the Banal Shoal. She has parted amidships and her ends are twenty feet apart. The machinery and boilers have dropped through the bottom and she is a hopeless wreck.

MANCHESTER COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, September 11th.

The *Times* correspondent at Manchester anticipates that owing to the Government restriction on the output of the cotton trade for three months, the operation of which began yesterday, working of more than 60 per cent. of the spindles, or 80 per cent. of the looms will be exceptional. There will be much displacement of labour and the number of women spinners is said to be considerably reduced, as male labour is more efficient. Levies from employers allowed to work over 60 per cent. of spindles and looms will be used to prevent distress among the unemployed workers.

U.S. WAR TAX BILL.

WASHINGTON, September 11th.

The Senate, by 52 votes to 28, has struck out all consumption taxes from the War Tax Bill, including those on tea, sugar and coffee, whereby \$36,000,000 would have been raised. The Senate has passed the War Tax Bill, providing for a levy of nearly \$2,400,000,000, compared with \$1,800,000,000 as passed by the House of Representatives. The Bill now returns to the House of Representatives.

SWEDISH TREACHERY.

DANGER TO NEUTRALITY.

CHRISTIANA, September 12th.

The *Morgenbladet* deeply regrets Sweden's furtherance of the *U* boat warfare against neutrals. Even if the unwitting disclosures are likely to destroy Sweden's leadership of the Scandinavian alliance, moreover they constitute a direct danger to neutrality in which Denmark and Norway may be involved. The idea of an international conference with a Swedish chairmanship has been destroyed for evermore.

"NOTHING EXTRAORDINARY."

AMSTERDAM, September 12th.

Regarding Mr. Lansing's disclosures, the *Volgende Castele* says that it sees nothing extraordinary in the German action. The newspapers are otherwise silent.

FRENCH CABINET CRISIS.

M. PAINELEVE TO THE RESCUE.

PARIS, September 11th.

M. Paineleve has agreed to form a non-party National Cabinet, directing all the forces of the nation to a vigorous prosecution of the war.

SOCIALISTS TO ASSIST.

The Socialists are prepared to collaborate with M. Paineleve, who it is believed, will speedily succeed in the Cabinet making.

RUSSIAN SITUATION.

HOW WILL IT END?

PETROGRAD, September 11th. The Cabinet has resigned, in order to give M. Kerensky a free hand.

CRITICAL.

PETROGRAD, September 11th. There is little hope of settling the conflict between M. Kerensky and General Korniloff peacefully. Ministers admit that the situation is critical. General Korniloff has refused to abandon his command. The cavalry he has sent against Petrograd is two hundred versts from the capital. The Military Governor of Petrograd has resigned.

GENERAL ALEXIEFF REFUSES OFFER OF COMMAND.

PETROGRAD, September 11th. M. Kerensky has asked General Alexieff to resume the Commandership-in-Chief, but he has refused. General Korniloff's cavalry has arrived at Luga, sixty miles from Petrograd. The rails have been torn up between Luga and Petrograd.

"THE SAVAGE DIVISION."

"The Savage Division," composed of Circassians, Georgians and other non-European Europeans who are all faithful to General Korniloff, have left Pakoff for the capital and have arrived at Vyritza, thirty miles from Petrograd.

PRO-TAR MOVEMENT.

The Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates at Helsingfors have passed a resolution censuring the expulsion of participants of the ex-Tar from Russia and deciding to hold up the exiles traversing Finland. Accordingly the first train of exiles was stopped at Rikimäki Junction and the exiles brought to Helsingfors, where they were accommodated in the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates offices. It appears that the Committee of the Twelfth Army, before leaving Riga, left appeals in the German language telling the Germans that they were fighting on behalf of liberty and justice, and declaring that the Germans were physically stronger but the Russians were stronger morally. The Russians know that the Germans will be finally enlightened and will march with the Revolutionary Armies.

LOYAL COSSACKS.

A deputation of Cossacks has assured M. Kerensky that the Cossacks will do their utmost to settle the dispute between General Korniloff and the Provisional Government in order to avert civil war. The deputation goes to the Army Headquarters with this object, after reaching an agreement with M. Kerensky.

THE MILITARY SECTION.

The military section of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council has sent delegates to meet General Korniloff's troops in order to explain to them the character of the movement against the Government. A meeting of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, opposed to the Directory, has finally agreed unconditionally to support M. Kerensky. M. Skobeloff, a member of the Ministry, who was present at the meeting, stated that General Korniloff maintained that a number of the Government were Germanophiles; hence his action.

BALTIC FLEET STAUNCH.

According to a wireless message from Petrograd, M. Kerensky states that the entire Baltic Fleet has unanimously sided with the Provisional Government.

MANY ARRESTS ORDERED.

LONDON, September 11th. M. Kerensky has ordered the arrest of M. Philonenko, the Government Commissioner at Headquarters. M. Lvoff, mentioned yesterday, who appears not to be the ex-Premier, but the Director Procurator of the Holy Synod, has also been arrested, as well as nearly eighty others.

ORDER TO THE FLEET.

The Admiral of the Baltic Station has issued an order urging the Fleet to avoid disunion and to carry out orders of the Provisional Government.

THE "UNWRITTEN LAW."

SENSATIONAL MURDER TRIAL AT OLD BAILEY.

LONDON, September 11th.

A most interesting trial, raising the question of so-called unwritten law, ended at the Old Bailey to-day. A wealthy jute merchant, Lieut. Douglas Malcolm, of the Field Artillery, was charged with the murder of a Russian named Anton Baumberg, a white slave trafficker and suspected German spy, with whom Mrs. Malcolm became intimate while Lieut. Malcolm was in France. Lieut. Malcolm, returning, thrashed and challenged Baumberg, and finally shot him at his lodgings. Lieut. Malcolm warmly repudiated the suggestion that his wife was unfaithful, but the wife made a full confession of her unfaithfulness at the Coroner's Court.

The trial proved that Baumberg had a loaded revolver in his drawer. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Justifiable Homicide."

At the opening of the trial, Sir John Simon, defending, shook hands with the prisoner. Mr. Muir, prosecuting, admitted that a mere recital of the facts was helpful to the defence. Sir John Simon did not appeal to "the unwritten law," but he urged that Lieut. Malcolm acted in self-defence and to protect the honour of his wife. The Judge, in summing up, said "the unwritten law" was opposed to the most elementary principles of British justice. A husband had no legal property in the body of his wife, nor was he entitled to murder or punish a man to whom she might choose to give herself. "Not Guilty," and there was an unprecedented demonstration in Court in favour of the prisoner.

EGYPTIAN COTTON RESTRICTION.

ALEXANDRIA, September 12th. A decree limits the cotton acreage to one-third of the whole cultivable area of Egypt to encourage cereal growing, leaving about 300,000 feddans under cotton.

SWEDEN'S LAPSE.

AMERICAN ACTION.

NEW YORK, September 11th.

President Wilson, who is cruising in the *Mayflower*, is personally attending to Sweden's violation of neutrality. He ordered the yacht to enter Gloucester, where he conversed at length with Colonel House. It is expected that Sweden will find it difficult to avoid a rupture of relations, owing to President Wilson's well-known intolerance of deceit. The German-American newspapers are most vexed at the fresh exposure of German diplomatic methods.

The *Herald* denounces the German diplomatic assees who are continually projecting themselves into publicity. The *New York State Journal* describes Count Luxburg's advice to his Government as monstrous. "The New York Evening Post" says that the question whether Sweden is a secret ally of Germany is serious, and must be answered immediately. "The Globe" says that the United States would be glad to confine itself to action against the Swedish Government, but it cannot, because the Swedish people are suffering like the Germans, from the faults of their rulers.

WAITING FOR SWEDEN.

WASHINGTON, September 11th.

The American Government is awaiting some indications as to how the Swedish Government regard the Buenos Aires disclosures. The State Department is carefully insisting on a distinction between the Swedish people and the Government, pointing out that it does not question the good faith and honesty of the former. It is expected that Argentina will take prompt steps to secure an explanation from Sweden and demand the recall of Count Luxburg. The State Department denies that it regards the incident as a warlike act by Sweden, but it makes it clear that in licensing shipments to Sweden tangible evidence will be required that the goods will be utilised for Swedish and not German consumption. Up to the present, the word of the Swedish Government on this point has been held sufficient.

PROTEST FROM ARGENTINA.

BUENOS AIRES, September 11th.

A popular and patriotic Committee is organising a meeting to protest against the attitude of the Swedish and German Ministers. The latter is at present in the interior of Argentina, his exact whereabouts being unknown. His statement that the Argentine Government promised not to permit the Argentine steamers to go beyond Las Palmas is officially denied. The Government accepted no German proposal on the subject of the navigation of Argentine ships.

SWEDEN'S OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

LONDON, September 11th.

The Swedish Foreign Office has issued a statement stating that all it knows of the Buenos Aires affair has been through the press. It proceeds to explain the former practice and says that just after the outbreak of war, Stockholm, at the request of a telegram from Germany to Kiauchau regarding the civil population, although Sweden had not then taken over the interests of any other Power there, while this year the United States' Minister at Stockholm demanded and obtained permission in certain special cases to transmit telegrams and letters to and from Turkey, although Sweden had not then taken over United States' interests in Turkey. In the summer of 1915, Britain said that the transmission of telegrams between Germany and the United States must cease. The Swedish Minister agreed, but had not thought that this debarred continued transmission of telegrams to other neutrals and Germany. Regarding Mr. Lansing's disclosures, it points out that the Swedish Minister at Buenos Aires did not know the cypher contents of the statement. It concludes that Sweden's first duty must be to confirm the United States' statement, next to get an explanation from Germany, and if it is found that a misuse of the transmission facilities has occurred it must take measures to prevent a repetition. No application for the cessation for the transmission of messages between Germany and the Argentine has up to the present been made either by the United States or Great Britain. Hints of any such application would have been acceded to.

THE ALLIES AND CHINA.

BOXER INDEMNITY POSTPONED.

LONDON, September 11th.

Reuter learns that, in recognition of China's war declaration against Germany, the Allies have agreed to allow China to impose a five per cent. Customs duty and to postpone payment of the Boxer Indemnity for five years. China has now declared war on Austria-Hungary.

GERMANY'S PEACE TERMS.

NOT REGARDED SERIOUSLY.

NEW YORK, September 11th.

The latest German peace terms, which have been circulating among Washington diplomats during the past fortnight, have now been published. They are not regarded seriously, especially as different sets of terms have, apparently, been distributed, but a common feature of them all is the suggestion that Germany is willing to restore Belgium and Northern France, if Britain defrays the cost of restoration by purchasing German Colonies. Other items in the terms are the independence of Alsace-Lorraine, the restoration of Serbia and Rumania, Trieste to be a free port, disarmament and an international Police, and the freedom of the seas, with Britain controlling the Channel until the Channel tunnel is built. The chief motive of the publication of the terms is believed to be Germany's fear of America's war preparations, the vastness of which she now realises. The phrase "Sunk without trace" in Count Luxburg's telegram is giving zest to those preparations, and promises to rival the phrase "A scrap of paper" as being emblematic of the German mind and methods.

MR. CHURCHILL ON THE WAR
WHY HE ACCEPTED OFFICE.

Mr. Winston Churchill, whose acceptance of office as Minister of Munitions necessitates a by-election in Dundee, addressed a meeting of the electors of that city recently. The meeting was presided over by Lord Provost Don. There was a large audience, and Liberals, Unionists, and Irish Nationalists were represented on the platform.

Mr. Churchill, who was very cordially received, said: "I have thought it my duty to accept office at the present time, and I think to take the earliest opportunity of presenting myself before you to ask for your approval and support. (Cheers.) The times are not ordinary; they are, in fact, the most formidable and terrible times that have ever passed in the history of human society. The Lord Provost has told you that the office I have accepted under the Crown and the duties which have been entrusted to me by the Prime Minister are the most anxious and difficult that anyone can be called upon to fulfil. They comprise the continuous and progressive supply of munitions of war and machinery of war of all kinds to our armies in the field, to our fleets on the seas, and to our pilots in the air, and this at a time when after three years of war our resources in men, in money, in shipping, in material, in vital energy, in mental vigour, in human endurance in this country, and in every other belligerent Power engaged in the struggle have been strained for a long period at their utmost extent. Therefore, I say that the task which has been laid upon me is of the utmost consequence and urgency. Failure in it or neglect of it would lead directly to loss of life among fighting men and to grave injury to our cause. It is not for me to judge how far I am fitted or not fitted for this task. That is for others to decide. It is for those who under the Crown and Parliament exercise the supreme responsibility for the conduct of the war and who are answerable and accountable for all their actions not only to their countrymen of to-day but to remote posterity. (Cheers.)"

THE PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH.

The question I have to decide is a much simpler one having been asked by the Prime Minister to join his Government, stand at his side, and to serve as a Minister of Munitions should I comply with his request or refuse it? I have decided it is unquestionably my duty to comply. (Cheers.) The question which you have to answer this afternoon is, have I done right, do you approve what I have done, do you endorse it, and will you take the necessary steps to support it? Let me say at once that I think it very natural that there should be a certain amount of opposition (hear, hear, and laughter)—here and there in certain quarters among some of those, by no means all of those, but some of those who have been my lifelong political opponents. (A Voice: "And friends.") I can quite understand

that such views should find public expression. I have borne in the past very great responsibilities—in the early months of this war, at its outbreak, and in the years immediately preceding it. Scarcely any one, except Mr. Asquith, the honoured Leader of the Liberal Party (cheers)—and Viscount Grey (cheers)—who guided our foreign policy, scarcely any one I venture to say had a heavier task to bear than I had. (Cheers.) Indeed, from the year 1911, when the Agadir crisis brought me to the Admiralty, until the day when the declaration of war, coming after 100 years of peace like a thief in the night found the Navy ready (cheers) and able to carry our Army to a point where it saved a decisive battle in France. After that, during those early months when these great difficulties and perils of war were so novel and unknown, down to the time when the seas were swept clear of the enemy's flag—in all that period, I may say without exaggeration, a tremendous weight and load was put upon me. (Cheers.) If you look abroad and around you throughout the world, you will see that hardly any public servant, be he Minister, General, Admiral, or official in this country or in any other of the countries which are at war, who has been exposed in a foremost situation of responsibility to the full brunt and shock of this unparalleled convulsion, has escaped from the discharge of his duties in any country without being bruised and wounded by the violence and fury of events. The scale on which events are now proceeding without intermission in every quarter of the globe far exceed the power of man to control, and direct, and dominate them effectually and intimately, and however earnest the service may have been, everyone can see the gap that exists between what one would have liked to have been done and what one has actually been able to accomplish. (Cheers.)

THE SINGING OF MEN.

We are in a period of titanic events, and men must be judged by the earnestness and loyalty of their efforts, and not simply by their power to achieve impossibilities. (Cheers.) There is always a certain proportion of people in every walk of life who like to dwell only on what went wrong (laughter)—and who invariably ignore whatever is achieved. They have a natural habit of mind which leads them to form spontaneously and simply unpleasant views of people and things, and then the very natural sincerity of their natures leads them to express these views with great volubility. (Cheers.) To hear such people talk you would suppose that this country of ours and the Empire that is gathered round it has been governed since the beginning of the war by a series of incompetent and unworthy persons. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) There is a certain proportion in every class and in every gathering who are far below the average level of mankind and of their countrymen in patriotism or in ability. (Laughter.) You would think that we have been singularly unlucky as a nation in our institutions and in our leaders, but though some may think so, that is not what our Allies think, nor

is it what our enemies think. (Cheers.) They see in this island—our Allies with sure confidence and our foes with bitter hatred and fear—they see that this peaceful old country, which many of them thought was decadent and ineffective, that this old, peaceful, and peace-loving country, which was not in any way prepared for war, except so far as its Navy was concerned, has suddenly been plunged in the midst of this struggle, and from the first day to the last has marched forward steadily in the forefront of the battle, gathering power, gathering majesty, gathering might, gathering skill, gathering knowledge at every step, until at this moment it stands in the vanguard of the coalition the most deadly foe that Germany has to face. (Loud cheers.) They see us overcoming one after another all the terrible difficulties that have menaced us.

THE COUNTRY'S TRANSFORMATION.

We turn the industries of the country, adapted to peace, into the greatest engine of war production that has ever been dreamt of on earth. We see the women called into the line of battle. We see the old ideas of civil life in this country laid aside for the time and the whole nation rushing to the field. We see the Zeppelin clawed out of the sky. We see the long arm of the Navy reaching down into the depths of the sea to strangle the submarine. We see the surface of the sea commanded from the very beginning by our Fleets, and all our commerce and the movements of our Armies proceeding smoothly. We see made out of citizens the finest in Europe—for its numbers possessing at this moment a greater power of offence and attack than any other Army now engaged in war—advancing, protected by an overpowering artillery, to tear down positions which every military man before this war would have pronounced absolutely impregnable. We see the institutions which are characteristic of Great Britain standing every test, adapting themselves to every new condition and emergency. All the rest of the world, except our enemies, is hushed in respect and admiration, and our enemies know and testify by their hatred to a respect which is no less great than that which is felt for us by our Allies. (Cheers.)

NO PERSONAL RESENTMENT.

I harbour no resentment of any kind against those who have endeavoured to prevent my return to public office, and I should not have cherished any feelings of resentment even if they had been successful. Although it is a great honour to serve this country in time of war yet it is an honour which brings with it such a load of care, such a sense of intimate contact with the measureless perils by which we are surrounded, that I cannot conceive anyone, certainly not anyone who has had nearly ten years of official life, making it a personal matter, having any personal feelings whether he is in a Government or out of a Government. But that stage is now past. I am responsible, and from the moment that I have become responsible for the supply of munitions to the fighting forces of this country I have

a right—and you will agree with me—not merely to immunity from factious criticism, but only to what is called a fair chance, but I think a right to the wholehearted service and aid of every loyal and faithful citizen—(prolonged cheers)—including the loyal and faithful citizens who would very gladly have preferred someone else to be entrusted with the task. At any rate, that is the principle on which I propose to proceed. And I particularly need aid and assistance in any matter which may bring me in contact with labour.

I think that nothing that has emerged from the present war has been more forcibly borne in upon us than the justice and soundness of our faith in the goodwill and patriotism of the masses of the British people. (Cheers.) I learned from my father, Lord Randolph Churchill—(cheers)—what he had learned from Mr. Disraeli in his youth, and what you have heard preached to you by Mr. Gladstone, "Trust the people." (Cheers.) "I have never feared," said Lord Randolph Churchill, "the British democracy." Surely nothing has occurred which does not strengthen our faith in the teaching of all the leading statesmen of our country during those years that are past, that the sure foundation of our institutions, from our ancient Monarchy downwards, will be found in the free exercise of political rights by a wide and educated democratic electorate. (Cheers.) And it is now being proved in the war that although autocratic Governments, working in secret, springing like leopards upon their prey, may give an initial and a superficial advantage; yet commonwealths and free people can stand punishment and adversity, can recover after disaster, can endure the most agonising disappointments, and confront new conditions with new remedies, rebuild their strength even after it has been overturned, and can continue to carry forward the struggle, even if it is a struggle with brute force, to a point beyond which no autocratic or despotic Government would dare to go. (Cheers.)

THE CONFLICTING NATIONS.

Before war, when we talked together here, as we often did, about the political affairs in those far-off days of peace, you will remember that I often used to draw your attention to the great difference between countries where the people owned the Government and the countries where the Government owned the people. I believe that is the true and final dividing line. But never did I, and never did you, or any of us, expect to see the nations of the world ranged up in deadly battle along that dividing line. Yet it has come to pass. Now that Russia has freed herself—(cheers)—now that the United States has entered the war—(cheers)—there is not a single exception on either side. All the countries whose Governments owned the people as if they were a kind of cattle are on one side, and the countries where the people owned the Governments, which are controlled by free citizens, acting through Parliamentary institutions, and based on popular election,

are on the other. Is that not a tremendous fact, when stated in the simplest terms? There have been only two other conflicts in the world, at any rate, since medieval times, comparable in any way to this. The first was the great struggle of the Reformation and the second the French Revolution. The broad principles for which the Allies are fighting are comprehended by the humblest and simplest soldier in every Army, and they are fortified in their struggle by this comradeship of great ideas. And this is the great idea—that the Governments must never again own the people in any part of the world—(loud cheers)—but that the people, on the contrary, shall everywhere dispose of their own fortunes and their own fate, and thus the hateful system of military and autocratic tyranny, which allows a handful of arrogant, shallow, vain-glorious personages or potentates, who draw their power from a narrow and artificial circle, which allows such personages to dispose absolutely of the lives and hopes of scores of millions of men, to twist their very virtues into means of tormenting their neighbours and using their people as tools, and pawns in their dreary and sombre game, and so to devastate Christendom, with flame and drench it with blood and tears—that system, through all the armies of the Allies, through all the nations of Allies, that system, it is realised, must finally cease and determine. (Loud cheers.)

DEPENDENCE UPON VICTORY.

There are all sorts of glorious schemes of what is going to be done after the war is over. All these noble hopes, and by no means visionary hopes, all depend on one thing—victory. (Cheers.) Without victory we have nothing before us but ruin and strife. I have always said in offices or out of it that we must concentrate upon the war. Concentrate, all your energies upon the war, allow nothing to distract your attention from the war; lay aside every impediment, every emotion which weakens your power to bring the war as speedily as possible to a successful conclusion. (Cheers.) We are fighting for our lives. We are fighting to redeem the precious lives which have been given so freely in the public cause, to redeem them in the only way in which they can be redeemed, by making their sacrifice fruitful in victory, so that the words "Not in vain" may be written above the battle-field graves of our gallant dead. This is no time for party politics, still less is it a time for personal feuds. Never before at any period of war was the hour more solemn or the issue more fateful. Everywhere you see in the belligerent countries the effects produced by the prolonged and intense pressure of the war. Everywhere you see the premonitory symptoms of exhaustion and distress. We are not unconscious of the pressure ourselves. We see the symptoms in our Allies, we see them, thank God, more plainly in all we learn about our enemies. We have also this measureless advantage, that while there is hardly any effective reinforcements that can come to our enemies the mighty Republic of the United States, with all its

(Continued at foot of next column.)

"NEWS SHELLS."

INGENIOUS GERMAN DEVICE FOR COMMUNICATION.

Among recent developments in the science of war, both for attack and defence, the following three examples are, perhaps, the most interesting which have been devised by the enemy (says *The Times* Special Correspondent at French Headquarters).

The first is concerned with the composition and use of asphyxiating gases and gas shells. In order to exploit to the utmost this branch of offensive warfare three special staffs have been formed of officers picked from the artillery in the field. They travel from one Army Corps to another, staying a week or 10 days with each, partly to give instruction in the different ways of fighting with gas, and partly to study local conditions affecting its use.

The second innovation is the use of smoke-producing machines for camouflage of batteries the position of which has been "spotted" by our airmen. To protect this guns and their crews from bombs and shells sites are prepared beforehand around the battery, not less than 270 yards from it and about 10 yards apart, and when the need arises the smoke machines are placed in sites to windward so that the concealing cloud sweeps over the guns and hides them from our airmen.

The third device is an ingenious method of establishing communication during an engagement by means of *nachrichten-geschosse*, or message projectiles, when telephone wires have been cut by heavy bombardment. There are two forms of these message carriers—(1) bombs for communication between the front line and battalion and regimental commanders, fired by grenade guns with a range of 550 to 650 yards; (2) light shells for extending communication back from infantry and artillery commanders to brigade headquarters, fired from *Mittelschwerer* with a range of 1,300 yards.

resources of virtue and of valour, of wisdom and of power, is coming to our aid we know that we have only to hold on until she can throw her whole weight into the struggle to make our victory decisive and complete. (Cheers.)

BRITAIN'S BURDEN.

But meanwhile the burden is on Britain. Let us never forget we do not stand alone. We are the heart and centre of a league of nations. If we fail, all fail. If we break, all break. If we are to reap the benefit of the intervention of the United States we have got not only to annihilate and sustain our own people, but all those Allied nations who are dependent upon us, and who in some cases have suffered far more severely in every way than we have. If ever there was a time in the history of this island when Britain should be a rock it is now, and in the months that lie immediately before us. Our dangers are great but our opportunity is incomparable. Among all our Allies in the Old World we are the least exhausted. Among our new Allies in the New World we are the more experienced.

A PATRIOTIC CALL.

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.
PROSPECTUS

Inviting public subscription for 85,000 shares at par (\$10 each), upon an increase of the Capital of the Company.

It is desired, and a resolution for that purpose has been passed, to increase the Capital of the Company to \$1,000,000 by the issue of new shares, for the purpose of extending the business which is firmly believed will, if so extended, not only prove exceedingly profitable to all interested in the Company, but will also supply a want to local concerns.

The Capital of the Company is now \$1,000,000, of which only \$78,080 has been paid up, and on this the Company last year made a net profit of \$19,817 and paid a dividend of 10 per cent. at the end of the present financial year. It is anticipated that doubling the Capital will at least treble the profit; and, should this anticipation be realized, the Company could pay at least a steady Twenty per cent.

Steel Castings are needed for numerous purposes by all Railway Contractors, Engineering and Dock Companies everywhere in China, and by many small manufacturers. At present a large portion of the Steel products which this Company is able to manufacture is obtained from abroad—at probably a great expense—in consequence of the very limited capacity of this Company to carry out orders received. With an increased Capital, enabling more furnaces to be erected, and more labour employed, this Company would then be in a position to supply most of, if not all, the needs for steel castings in this part of the world; for, with the experience now acquired by the General Managers, and by their present head workmen, there should be no difficulty whatsoever in most satisfactorily fulfilling such requirements.

It is much desired that sufficient additional capital be subscribed, beyond that which is required for the further development of the Steel Casting department, in order to enable a plant to be obtained, and set up, for the purpose of rolling Steel Ingots into material for Engineering, Block, and Building requirements; for which material there is now a great demand.

It is therefore trusted that many persons in the Colony will be found ready to subscribe towards the increased capital desired, both for their own benefit, and for that of the community generally.

The General Managers are ready and willing to enter into any reasonable agreement desired by the Company to continue their services for a long period. Also, if desired by the Company, they are fully prepared to transfer the control to a Board of Directors, comprised of such persons who are in a position to introduce business, as the Company thinks advisable.

The minimum subscription for the new shares now offered to the public, upon which the General Managers may proceed to allotment, is \$200,000.

Mr. C. BERNARD BROWN, of the firm of Messrs. LINTHARD & DAVIS, Hongkong, is the Auditor of the Company.

A copy of this prospectus has been duly filed for registration with the Registrar of the Companies.

Application for Shares should be made to the Company's Bankers, or the office of the General Managers, where forms will be supplied.

GORDON & CO.,
General Managers.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1917.

REPORT AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1916-17.

Report presented to the Shareholders at the Seventh Ordinary General Meeting held at the Office of the General Managers, on Wednesday, 15th August, 1917, at 11.30 o'clock A.M.

The General Managers have now the pleasure to submit their annual report and statement of the Company's accounts made up to 31st May, 1917.

The net profit for the year ended 31st May, 1917, after allowing for interest, Auditor's Fees and writing off depreciation on Company's Plant, Machinery, Launches and Stock, is \$19,817.93. This amount together with the sum of \$19,543.63 undistributed profit brought forward from last year makes an available balance of \$39,361.56, which it is resolved to appropriate as follows:—To place in Reserve Fund \$10,000.00. To pay a dividend of \$1.00 per share \$7,808.00. To carry forward to credit of next year's account \$21,553.56.

BALANCE SHEET AT 31st MAY, 1917.			
Dr.		Cr.	
LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Share Capital	100,000 shares at \$10 each	Machinery, Moulding Frames, Foundry Plant and Tools, including Insurance and Depreciation	\$85,954.12
Issued 7,808 shares at \$10 each	78,080 00	Less: sold, etc.	811.25
Unpaid 7,808 shares at \$10 each	78,080 00	Less Depreciation	6,857.72
Profit and Loss Account	20,756 56	Value of 2 Launches as per last account	4,400.00
Less: Reserve Fund	(10,000 00)	Less Depreciation	4,050 00
Balance as per last account	\$19,543.63	Less Depreciation	81.00
Profit for the year	19,817.93	Stock in trade	\$21,553.56
	39,361.56	Less Depreciation	735.50
		Work in Progress	6,000 00
		Accounts Receivable	15,771 32
		Cash at Hand and in Bank	7,130 10
		(Bank 7,271-1-1)	
		(Cash 837.56)	
	\$ 39,361.56		\$ 39,361.56

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the year ending 31st May, 1917.

To		By	
Interest Account	450 00	Balance Working Account	29,117 79
Auditor's Fee	200 00		
Depreciation on Machinery, Plant, Stock, etc.	7,554 00		
Writing off old Machinery	10,817 00		
Profit for the year	19,817 93		
	\$ 29,117 79		\$ 29,117 79

GORDON & CO.,
General Managers.

I report that I have audited the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers of the Company and have found it to be in accordance therewith.

I have received all the information and explanations I have required. No depreciation has been written off Steel Process Patent Rights which appear in the books at their original cost, namely, \$21,363.66. Subject to the foregoing observation, in my opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of my information and the explanations given me and as shown by the books of the Company.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1917.

C. BERNARD BROWN, A.C.A.,
Auditor.

The Register for application of Shares will be closed on Thursday, 1st November, 1917, at 3 o'clock.

HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

Form of application for Shares.

To the General Managers of

HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,

Having paid to the Company's bankers the sum of \$100,000, being a deposit of \$10 per share for..... shares of \$10 each of the above-named Company I (or we) request you to allot to me (or us)..... shares on the terms of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association and I (or we) agree to accept the same or any less number than you may allot to me (or us) and I (or we) authorize you to register me (or us) as the holder (s) of the said shares.

Name in full.....
Address.....
Description.....
Date.....
Signature.....

Receipt for Application Money.

Received this..... day of..... on account of the Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd., from..... the sum of \$..... being a deposit of \$10 per share upon..... shares of \$10 each of the above-named Company.

For the—

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Cashier.

N.B.—This receipt when returned to the applicant must be preserved, and if accompanied by receipt for the amount on allotment, will be exchanged in due course for a certificate.

To be retained by the Bankers. To be returned to the applicant. This form should be sent entire, with a cheque for the deposit of \$10 on each share to the Bankers of the Company, namely, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
In connection with the Canadian Pacific RailwayPROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER
(Subject to Change without notice)

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	19 Sept.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	7 Nov.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	27 Sept.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	22 Nov.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	27 Sept.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	24 Nov.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	27 Sept.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	20 Dec.

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	11,000 Tons Disp.	"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	12,000 Tons Disp.
---------------------	-------------------	---------------------	-------------------

"ASAHI BEER."



DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO. LTD. TOKYO.

SOLE AGENTS:
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA
T.M. No. 230 or 155.



CHAPOTEAU'S
PROPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME

It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and all nervous diseases in adults and children.

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

THE VOLUME, which consists of 491 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kwei Lin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. RENNIE.

Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at Home.

PRICE \$3.50.

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD., MESSRS. BREWER & CO., or from the Printers and Publishers, the

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 35 years.

PRICE \$3 CASH.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or Local Bookellers.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 11th, 16.80.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports and Maudslayi.—Typhoon in 18 deg. N. Long. 120 deg. E. moving W.N.W. at 13 to 20 miles per hour.

September 11th, 16.45.—Orders given to display Local Signal No. 1 (A typhoon exists) possibly causing gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.

September 12th, 11.40.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports and Maudslayi.—Typhoon in 18 deg. N. Long. 118 deg. E. moving W.N.W. at 8 to 12 miles per hour.

September 12th, 12.20.—Pressure has increased quickly at Apari, and slightly over the rest of Philippines; it has decreased at all other stations, especially over N. Japan. The anti-cyclone has weakened and is now central to the S.E. of Japan; the continental anti-cyclone, has not developed. The northern typhoon still exists as a depression in the Sea of Japan; the southern typhoon entered the China Sea at about noon yesterday; at 6 a.m. this morning it is situated in Lat. 23 deg. N. Long. 118 deg. E. approximately, moving N.W.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.03 inch. Total since 1st July, 72.91 inches, against an average of 69.02 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST.

Hongkong to Gap Rock ... (N. to W. winds, fresh probably increasing to a gale; fair at first, cloudy, rain and squally later)

Formosa Channel ... (Squally rain)

South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook ... (The same as No. 2)

South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan ... (The same as No. 1)

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

12TH SEPTEMBER, A.M.

Station. Hour. Barometer at Sea Level. Temperature. Humidity. Direction. Force. Weather.

Vladivostok 6 a.m. 29.93 68 NW 4 0

Nagasaki 6 a.m. 30.04 68 NW 4 0

Tokyo 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Kobe 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Yokohama 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Manila 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Shanghai 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Amoy 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Swatow 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Shanghai 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Amoy 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Swatow 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Shanghai 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Amoy 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Swatow 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Shanghai 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Amoy 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Swatow 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Shanghai 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Amoy 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Swatow 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Shanghai 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Amoy 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Swatow 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Shanghai 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Amoy 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Swatow 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Shanghai 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Amoy 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Swatow 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Shanghai 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Amoy 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Swatow 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Shanghai 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Amoy 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Swatow 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Shanghai 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Amoy 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Swatow 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Shanghai 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Amoy 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Swatow 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Shanghai 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Amoy 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Swatow 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Shanghai 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Amoy 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Swatow 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

Shanghai 6 a.m. 30.12 68 NW 4 0

HONGKONG'S STORM SIGNALS

A NEW CODE

New local and non-local storm signals codes will be introduced at Hongkong on July 1st, in place of the old Local Code and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local signals. The new Local Code is given below:

SIGNAL SYMBOL. MEANING.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings, shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(WILSON & STEWART STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings, shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

or to Messrs. & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SINKANG"	On 13th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANNUI"	On 15th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 18th Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 20th Sept., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WZET RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Western and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woonung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone 28.

Agents

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers, having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	... Capt. J. W. Evans	... FRIDAY, 14th Sept., at Noon.
"HAIHAN"	... Capt. A. E. Hodgins	... TUESDAY, 18th Sept., at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.

General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

For above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
Colombo	10th Nov	Str. from Colombo	18th	19th

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment).
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETHEAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS:

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Leave Suez	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
The Intermediate	Service is Temporarily Suspended.			

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & LONDON, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY,
CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE
via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND
TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

KOBE	... S. NIKKO MARU	... SUNDAY, 23rd Sept., at 11 A.M.
	... Capt. Takada	... 9,000
	... KIRIN MARU	... THURSDAY, 26th Sept.
	... Capt.	... 1,000
SHANGHAI, KOBE and	... FUSHIMI MARU	... TUESDAY, 25th Sept., at 11 A.M.
	... Capt. Iizawa	... 21,000
YOKOHAMA	... HIRANO MARU	... TUESDAY, 25th Sept., at 11 A.M.
	... Capt. Fraser	... 18,000
	... KAGA MARU	... SATURDAY, 10th Oct., at 11 A.M.
	... Capt. Komatsubara	... 12,000
KOBE	... RANGOON MARU	... SATURDAY, 22nd Sept.
	... Capt. Goto	... 9,000

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO,
PANAMA and COLOMBO.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information, apply to—

Telephone Nos. 282 and 293

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
K. MOKI, Manager

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERSEA MARU	8,400	SATUR., 22nd Sept.
KOREA MARU	18,000	FRI., 5th Apr.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON., 15th Oct.
TENYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 26th Oct.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 10th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 23rd Nov.

The ss. "Nippon Maru" and ss. "Persea Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO
SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA
AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,200 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd.
and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Agents,
King's Building

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong,
Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez,
Port Said, Marseilles.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available on year.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

P. THOMAS, Agents,
Queen's Building

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE and TACOMA, via
SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI,
MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

"MEXICO MARU"	... SATURDAY, 15th Sept., at 3 P.M.
"HAWAII MARU"	... WED. DAY, 26th Sept., at Noon.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE.—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Manilla, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Masana. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING
PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung and Suifu, Taiwan, via Swatow and Amoy

"ROSHU MARU"	... THURSDAY, 13th Sept., at 10 A.M.
"JOSEPH MARU"	... THURSDAY, 13th Sept., at 10 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU"	... SUNDAY, 16th Sept., at Noon.
"KAISO MARU"	... SUNDAY, 23rd Sept., at Noon.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be answered.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

Telephone Nos. 744 and 745.

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME
ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

(INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.)

24 PAGES

24 PAGES

24 PAGES

